VIEW OF THE FUTURE

Erastus Wiman Gives a Continental Scope.

J. A. WANAMAKER'S PREDICTION

He Thinks the Postal Service Will Be Atmost Entirely Electrical in 1803. Bishop Newman on Methodism.

Fromme there are children now living who will remine fifty years hence all the advantages that are likely to copur between how and then it seems preferable to make a impromet of half a century than of a whole century. These is something resimable, monetaing 'estima aght, in lifty years. Pushing the prespect away a bundred years seems to make the resion too stim and distant for practical plantages.

come to make the vision too dim and die-tant for practical purposes.

Up to this period in the history of the United interes its people have been bory in deceloping only that within its own bor-ders. Ever without g seem have given abundant oppositualty not only for the vast emigration that has reached those shores, but for the natural increase of pop-ulation. The development of natural re-sources so wast and varied have rendered employment constant and profitable, encruming additions by emigration have provided ready made contents of the one hand and abundant labor on the other. Everything within the country itself has contributed to its own progress until now, at the dusting pass of its first century of progress, it has reached a condition at arms, it has reached a condition at the all the world wonders.

But with the first lifty years of the new contary these conditions will very materi-ally change, so far as the enormous increase in population is concerned. If the popula-tion encrosses at the same relative rate in the next five decades as in the last fifty pure, the number of people to be sustained on this continent will be between 120,000,000 and heart and le the mold of opportunity s logituding to be limited when the population is less than 62,000,000, what will be the constantons when the population reaches these times that amount? It is no extraor-dinary estimate to believe that 195,000,000 will need to find employment, used to be reversed, and, above all, need to be ful, before tops and girls now born will cease to live. The prospect is rather a startling one. It is particularly so with regard to the shape that matters are taking as to trusts,

combinations and consolidations. If com-patition is to be eliminated, production regulated and priors fixed by the few, the enermous increase in population will find conditions more extracellulary than ever anybody dreamed of. If, for instance, coal, which is the chief factor and force in civlimation, desaid be controlled by ten or a doson men, is would compel the government to fake possession of all the coal lands in order to be sure of supply and free

hands in order to be sure of supply and free from interference. Equally so with oil, with sugar and the thousand other things new drifting into the control of the few. But the tembersy in this strange and rather dangerous direction is likely to be checked by the economic revolution re-cently witnessed in the presidential elec-tion. The change which is implied in the election of Mr. Clewlend is that an effort will be made to built up a trade other than that which ended in the country their. that which exists in the country their. It would seen that this change comes at the most appropriate time, and that revolu-tions resembling special providences come only when newlest, and when needed their

If the destiny of the country limited its operations exclusively to within its own burkers, there would be precious little horse e showing suppose that to fifty yours are he taken one of in the country. But with the was improve a fleid, with taxation re-duced to a minimum, without the need of a standing army, with abundant supply of new meterial, and with fixed products cheaper than elevature in the world, it lates included the creation of a commerce with freeign lands, exceeding that vast ineroused within her own limits.

The enters and magnitude of this inter-nal trade alongst exceeds human estimate, still in one of the most wonderful demonsiretions of human progress the world has ever seen, jet the foreign commone of which the United States is empable in the theel to even exceed these enormous figthe hupe of the future generations of this

in economic affairs is of great morse the forest of the next fifty years. If the groups of the people of this country, its inmuchicary, electricity and the forces that have charfy contributed to the progress of the United States are made as effective for the benefit of the whole world as they have Does for this country itself, there is no apparent limit, except the limit of the world te if to the growth of wealth, to the ang meriation of opportunity and to the actionsements of this people. Pitty years bence been now living will look back with musularizate at the narrowness of the comproblems of even great political parti who a sight to restrict the operations of the continent so vestig its forces to the devel-

mounth of the commerce of Great Periods is the best Directorion of what may cover in the United States in the next fffry mars under changed exaditions. The lists his islands, which are a mere speck upon the map of the workt, lovy tribute from my markets nearlest the same This time do in online of distances from supplies of raw manufal, with the necessity of purchase of finet products from distant citmes and a acceptantance allowether disalvantageous as compared with those existing in the plied States. If by the commer of Count Britain she has regulated up to this time the commune of the world, if she holds the supermost upon the seas by her great mariffuse wealth, and by her seemen principal of capital the has regulated the primeriary affairs of the entire francial falyou of the month, monty the United States

Thus it is not assende the equilment alone that in the next fifty years so much will be authorist. Turning mertineard, a region exnotic recognizing its area and riches which have been boundered ped, a new field the body for achievement within the recommendation all the mate-

year count hit for success abrust. are strong being mached with a populaing of the DELON, and which, with taction of the majore or testing, one will be got the greatest maximity. There are only on that produce fired-the falor more and the farmer. In the decade less enough the option, in which no fixed in predural, increased W per cent, while the factor increased only 14 per cent. The mer alapseed too increases at all, pather implications in number and in extent of pargett. If the meror entired incrementable lift ment to ill sently be very soon own than the common of fixed in its he one of the greater Engermon within the rest fifty

ballon in fines form depress from the most purchase makes the rehamition of scalin acits by employed outliventon and the trend of the growth of orbest being combinedly of the growth Minnesons and Dakota furnish now these discretize of the cuttre flour profact of this country. In fifteen years, it is alloged, experts of all fixed products, includhis privisions, will once because of the the immused consumption by growth of population on the other.

population on the other.

Under such circumstances the enormals wheat areas of the British possessions in North America are of great importance to this country. Not only will they have impertains as a source of supply, but by their eccupacity through emigration and other-wise they would create a vast market so

whee they would areas a vast market so a constitie and so excitative to the United States that nothing to its history would so benefit its trade. Thus, if Michigan, Wiscomin and Minnesota have been contributory to the benefits of this country in absorption of goods on the one hand and their supply of food and raw material on the other, so will also the development of regions of equal area and equal richness within the British possessions.

The impending accommic revolution, therefore, is full of significance regarding the northern region of the continent, as it is regarding the foreign trade, because without the drawing of a sword, the shedding of a drop of blood or the expenditure of a single dollar the area of the trade of the United States can thus be doubled. It needs only a single act of the legislatures at Washington and at Ottawa to have the barrier broken down, so that even within five years the foundation can be laid for a progress on this continent in the next fifty years measured only by that which has taken place south of its center within the last fifty years.

The held of occorrunity for the next fifty

last fifty years.

The field of opportunity for the next fifty years is the portion of the continent new unaccupied. The young men in our colleges and schools when they come out need the same chance that their predocessers have had. That chance is pretty well precupied. The limitations in area in the United States have been reached. A "land hunger" has already set in, as shown in hunger" has already set in, as shown in the tremendous rush for farms at the opening of every government reserve. It is impossible to get a new farm in Minnesota any more readily than it is in Pennsylvania any more readily than it is in Pennsylvania without dispiscing a farmer, and unless the people continue to herd in the cities, crosseling the manufactories, or live one upon another, there must be room for ex-

pansion. Canada affords that room.

The maritime provinces, described by Governor Andrews, of Massachusetts, as "peacesting greater wealth in minerals and agricultural possibilities than New York and Peacesylvania," with a great coast line of fisheries added, offer great inducements for young men in the eastern states. The ability of these provinces to contribute raw material, which New lingland needs for the creation of a foreign trude, is as palpade as that warmth comes from the sun. Equally so with the great manufacturing in ditles and raw material in the province Queter, the enormous possible output of food products from the province of Ontatreasure box of the continent, invite the energy and capital of the American people to a siegree that California never pos-

These, however, are but the vestibule to the vast wheat fields of the northwest, where a furrow can be made with a plow a thousand miles long, from Winnipeg the Rocky mountains, and be but a base line for a thousand miles square of farming land. British Columbia, on the Pacific, completes the attractive picture, for here is found not only wide agricultural areas, but enormous needed supplies of timber, sources of fish food unequaled elsewhere in the world, and minerals the extent and value of which for exceed those of all the internal states on the Pacific coast, not-withstanding the enormous output which in the last fifty years they have exhibited.

The half century of opportunity now opening up for the coming American boy and girl must include within its scope this northern region, which has the best supply of raw material and food products essential to the success of the United States in its attempt to build up a foreign trade. The sibilities of profit, the field of opportunity, the actilement of numerous questions of international concern, the absorption of lumigration, the creation of ready made customers and the hope of the future rest in a trade that shall be continental in extent as continental in profit

ERASTUS WIMAN.

Bishep Newman on the Future of Meth-

From Our New York Correspondent.] Bishop Newman, of the Methodist church, speaking of the tendencies of that great denomination, said: "I think the Methodist church will awaken in the next century to the importance of doing those things which will enable it to cuaintain its commanding position among religious detions. I am inclined to think that one of the most important of the changes which the as therities in the denomination will permit will be the adoption of the

That litergy, as not many of the pres ent generation know, does not differ in many respects from that of the Church of England or the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States. It was the liturgy prepared by Charles Wesley for the use of the Methodist Episcopalians in the early days of that denomination, it has teen gradually abandoned. There is a Arong tendency in the denomination new to return to it, and I have no doubt that arly in the next century it will apain be

I shall rejoice if I live to see it. It will put us in closer relations with the great de-nomination from which we sprang, and which in these days, having overthrown those influences which made the organization of the Methodist church necessary, is new working with mighty seal for the cause of Christ. I do not think that the skeption of the Wesley liturgy will cause a Episcopal church. The two denominations havy pseudorfy their own work to do, and II the next century they are going to do it nagnificently. They will do it side by in as brothers, after all, in one family. The religious development of the Pwen-tieth century is I think, to keep pace with the magnificent material prosperity which awaits this country, and each will supple-

John Wansmaker's Prediction. The postal service will be almost entirely electrical 100 years from now. Of course the relivence, and the secundents, and the stages, and the borsebuck ridge will still be employed for the carriage of the mails, but all business construnientique and all comconsidutions of all some that are really in-

tended to be quick will be transmitted by telegraph and telephone, and both of these mesons of transmitting intelligrapes will be very greatly extended generally, as well as applied to all the immediate business of the Free delivery will be universal. This and the boxies for the collection as well as delivery of mail at everybody's become and business office these things and the tele-graph and telephone, with charges endown! so that the people may roally use them, and extended enough to be within everybridg's easy reach there things and the ne witter contrical device in cities by which the morees of mail to brancess centers may

to the that it will be used a limited times. as much a hundred years to us now. The neighburfood of large cities will be abo because uncommunity, stations will be established in their steed, and with the free defrom in the villages and not along the tenety may rented the country will become more titricity populated. The whole exprise, by reason of the abolition of usuless offices and the stiffing of madern familians will

to withreal through rates to receiving sta-

or so much more next at and sommeh saapre

be more economically administered. The country will be divided into postal districts, and souther matters by the thousand will be attended to much more promy y from near postal centers. The United States putal service will be the greatest business machine and the most businessitie great siness assentiar in the world.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Christianity of the Future (From Our New York Currespondent.) The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, who is a man

The Rev. Dv. David H. Greer, who is a man of such religious authority that he would have teen the successor of Phillips Brucks had he not declined the call, and who is the rector of the church which the head of the Vanderbilt family attends is distinguished in New York by his study of the social problems. Anything that he says upon this subject is regarded as the word of one having authority. Dr. Greer said fit in apsaking of the temperance problem:

I am satisfied that we are to have a solution of this mighty problem, not in legislative ensertments nor in cruminal procedure, but I think that temperance is to be gained soiely by the influence of the Christian religion. I used to favor prohibition, but I think that it will be demonstrated very soon that this does not offer the key to the problem. I was in favor of stringent criminal legislation, but I have abandoned that idea. My experience tasches me that in the future it will be recognized that the only way permanently to reclaim the victims of intemperance and to prevent others from becoming victims is by the influence which Christian uninistees and Christian men and women are to exert.

I here is going to be very soon a change in the vices with which the lithlets looked

women are to exert.

There is going to be very soon a change in the views with which the Bible is looked upon by great masses of men and women. This change will come to us in the next century, and the results will be stupendous for good. Men and women will no longer result the Bible mechanically. They will not set themselves a stint of so many chapters a day and having result them regard themselves as having performed a Christian duty. They will not look upon the Bible as a sort of felich. as a sort of felicit.

On the contrary, it will be understood that it is a book to be studied; as Ruskin said, it must be dug into that its truths may be brought out. It will no longer be may be brought out. It will no longer be esteemed as gold coin, but as ove, from which glorious and golden truths are to be extracted. When people begin to realize this they will understand what is meant by the inspiration of this book. It is an inspiration not in the technical sense, but in its influences. There will be new and splendid lights kindled by this modern treatment of the word of God.

Simplicity will take the place of subtlety and vagueness. It will be understood that the lesson of the Old Testament as revealed by this method of reading the Bible is simply this—that God is one, God is a spirit, God is religious, and the lesson of the New Testament as suggested by Christ's life is that religion is love. And when in the next century this is understood of all men I have no doubt that the influences of Christianity will be the most stupendous since those exerted in the early days of the

There is going to be, too, a change in the There is going to be, too, a change in the methods of public and private benevolence. Free and indiscriminate charity will be almost unknown. It is beginning to be understood that the highest charity is that which guides rather than supports. Men and women will be taught to help themselves. The aid will be given in an almost concealed manner. Self respect will be cultivated and self reliance as well. The greater benevolences will be conducted upon sound business principles, and I presume that in the next century those who then live will see something like a solution then live will see something like a solution of these great and hitherto troublesome social and economic problems.

Richard Mansfield on the Drama of the Twentieth Century.

[From Our New York Correspondent.] Mr. Richard Mansfield, who has gained fame as one of the greatest of American actors, in speaking of the future of the

I presume that the wealthy men of the greater cities will before many years give to the drama the same encouragement and liberal support which they have been dis-posed in this century to bestow upon the other arts. For the perfection of the Ameri-can drama we must look very largely to the support of those who have wealth with h to eucourage all those influ which tend to greater cultivation of the

I presume that in New York city, for instance, we shall have a great theater-per-haps modeled after that of the great theater of France. It will be supported not by the patronage of the state, but by that of individuals of wealth. With such support the thrater in the United States can be the great refining and moral influence which in its highest form it has been in rance. It will develop actors who are true artists, and whose artistic achieve-ments will be recognized precisely as are achievements of those who do the best

things in other forms of artistic endeavor. The prizes which await those who sue cessfully portray human nature and life as they are or as they have existed will be not only pecuniary ones, but will also be that recognition which society now gives to the great painter or the great writer. Under the influence of such a theater as I be der the influence of such a theater as I be-lieve will be established the best stimulus for dramatic workmanship will irapire those who undertake to write plays. We shall therefore have developed not only great artists upon the stage, but great con-structors and writers of plays for them. And when this condition is reached the American drams, both in its acting and in its making, will be one of the proudest achievements of the American civilization of the Twentieth century.

Queer Earth In California.

They are dredging some very queer stuff down at McNear's basin, They struck it a few feet below the surface and have cut through about 12 feet in doubth of it thms far. It is the very embodiment of temphuess. It requires to be cut into shavings, as it were, by one passage of the machine, and then in disengaging and lifting it the 200-horsepower machine is strained to the utmost. It is very much like dredging a stratum of india rubber. The same machine would make at least five times the speed and headway through the friable rock that underlies our principal streets. Besides being tough, indicating a very large percenture of aluminium in its composition, it is remarkably heavy, much more so than the bardpan or ordinary clays of the vicinity.—Petaluma Courier.

Nasturtiums will live but bloom sparfruity in a sunmy room, where the ternrature at night falls sometimes to or below the freezing point. It has been found, however, that neutral tinted naturtinus, a comparatively recent triumph of floriculture, ant only need more water than the ordinary mastertium, but also are much more sensitive to cold. One such plant was destroyed in a tempersture that had no visibly injurious effect upon eastertiums bearing blossome of brighter burn.

Just For Company's Sake. Prospective Servant-I hope your

asignborhood is a quiet one. Prospective Micross-Certainly, Why? Prospective Servant-Well, I don't want to have the policeman's time all taken up with disorderly people .- De-

BOYS IN THE SENATE

The Work and Pay of the Pages in the Senate Chambers.

HISTORY OF THE FIRST PAGE

The New Pages a Bright Lot of Boys. Some Great Men Who Have Served in This Capacity.

A hundred years ago there were no pages in the senate. That angust body was composed of twenty-six gentlemen, representing the thirteen United States. They were obliged to do their own

There was considerable of it to do, for the ways of legislation were not beaten tracks and senators had not served a long apprenticeship in state-craft. Constituents were less trouble-some then than now. Telegrams were



GRAFTON D. HANSON, FIRST PAGE.

an unknown trial, the imperfect postal facilities made letters infrequent, and personal visits were few and far between. A journey of a few hundred miles to the seat of government meant more in the closing days of the eighteenth century than a trip to Europe does in these fin de siecle times. Under these conditions, like the good housewives of the period, the senators managed to "do their own work" for forty years, until Andrew Jackson took the reins of government. He made things lively for them, and as office making and office giving became the rage of the hour they created the posi-tion of page in the senate. Grafton D. Hanson was the first page.

appointed in December, 1829. His grandfather, Gen. Montjoy Bayley, who was then sergeant-at-arms, was his sponsor. Mr. Hanson is still a resident of Washington, having held the position of chief clerk in the office of the paymaster general at the war depart-



ALONEO H. STEWART, CHIEF OF PAGES. ment for a period of thirty-one years. He is a man of scholarly attainments, fine social position and the affable manner of the old school. Few men in these days have such rare reminiscences of their boyhood.

The senators had many bon mots among themselves, to which young Hanson listened with appreciation. A drove of mules was passing through the grounds one day, and Henry Clay, calling the attention of John Holmes, of Maine, to them, said in a bantering way: "Holmes, there are a lot of you constituents out there." "I see," replied the senator from "down east," nonantly: "they are on their way to Kentucky to teach school."

Isanc Baseett, the same who for many years has been the most picturesque feature of the senate, was the secaspirant for the position of page, and he



CARL LORFFINE TELEPHONE PAGE was appointed through the kindly of-

tion of Penini Webster. Capt. Bessett was a wee lad when he ontered the balls which "Honest John Davis," of Massachusetts, predicted would be the avenu of his life's labors. A faithful prophecy it lies proven. From page to messenger, from messenper to assistant downcoper, Capt. Bassett has served the senate for sixty-two years. He has met many men of many minds in his day, but his judgment is that he perer saw so many in one assemblage as in the senate of 1831.

Amendates galore has Capt. Harsett of his great men, but he is chary of civing them publication, for "some day" he purposes making a book. As he is already wateroring in the hyway of the sear and relices leaf it is to be looped that his purpose may soon be realised. else many good things may be lost to

Senator Arthur P. Oneman, of Maryland was one of Cant Bosett's "bore."

He was appointed a page in the senate by Stephen A. Dongias, when he was but thirteen years old. During the fourteen yours he remained in the service of the senate he held every subordinate position except that of sergeant at arms, finally attaining to the dignity of post-master. In 1986 he was appointed col-lector of internal tevenue in Maryland,

and subsequently represented his com-ty in both houses of the state legisla-ture. When he was forty-two years of age he returned, as senator from Mary-land, to the halls where in his beyhood he had served as page.

David S. Barry, the brilliant Washington correspondent of the New York Sun, is another graduate from the

Sun, is another graduate from the ranks of senate pages. He was not a novice when he entered that "high school," having served as page in the lower house of the Michigan legislature for three years, when, by request of Senator Christiancy, he was admitted to the United States senate in the same

While in the senate his spare moments were devoted to the diligent study of stenography and he was thereby en-abled to step into the higher grade of private secretary, in which capacity he was associated with Schators Matt Carpenter, N. W. Aldrich and O. D. Congor. His next promotion was to a department cleriship, when he rotated from the war department to the census office and finally to the post office department. The next step upward was as assistant to T. C. Crawford in newspaper work and as correspondent to the Chicago Times, the Detroit papers and several other western newspapers. In 1887 he filled the position of assist



ant to A. W. Layman, of the New York Sun, and when that gentleman re-signed to become editor and proprietor of the Helens Independent, in Montana, Mr. Barry assumed the management of the Washington office of the New York Sun. He evidently does not intend to stop climbing until he reaches the topmost round of the ladder.

Other "past pages" who are filling promising and prominent positions in the world are three Bailey brothers, one of whom, under the nom de plume of Edward Alton, is making a name in the field of literature. The other two are in the United States navy. The United States consul at Tahiti, Mr. Jacob Doty, was once a bright page. Mr. Stuart Robson, the comedian, learned a few of his tricks in the senate chamber when

Alonzo H. Stewart, under whose



NALPH EIDDLEBERGER brought to a well disciplined condition for launching into wider realms of usefulness, was an Iowa boy, from which state he was appointed as page to the senate in 1877. His deceased father had made a brilliant war record as colonel of the Fourth Ohio infantry. Mr. Stewart did duty as page for eight years, when he was promoted to his resent position, which was created for im and which admits him to the executive sessions. He is the youngest man who was ever admitted behind those mysterious closed doors.

There have been no idle moments in Mr. Stewart's young life. The time not required by his duties in the senate chamber has been devoted to the study of law, and he has graduated from the Columbian university.

The corps of pages at present doing duty in the senate has swelled to eighteen members. They are a bright lot of boys, with ready wit to seize the many opportunities afforded them for

picking up bits of wisdom. At half-past eight every morning they are required to report in the senate chamber. When the senate does not convene until midday they find many moments of the morning hour arnilable for reading or studying. During the short session or in the hurried hours of a closing session they are often kept on duty well on toward midnight. The position is not a sinecure.

All in all the present pages of the senate are worthy successors of the distinguished men whose foothold in the path of fame was secured in their morning of life in the United States senate. HARRIET HERRY.

Ship Dhetpitee. It often happens that when the 'mae-

ter of a ship serves out an exemplary punishment of the beginning of a voyage he has little occasion to repeat it. for the crew realize that he intends to he "boss." On a recent cruise of one of the ships of the white fleet a sallor was to be punished for disobedience, and the error lurked about the deck to learn what would be done with him. The captain lowered the offender's grade, thus reducing his shore lowe, then ordered him to be put in the exboose. As he was being led near the exptain added: "In wiltery confinement for five days," a monocut later. 'on bread and water," and finally, as the enterit reached the hetchway, "cut off his tobacen." The men were swed by the arrestly of "the old man," and there was not another arrest on the voyage, even though the captain released and freed the man after the first day

OVER SEAS OF SNOW

The Stirring Incidents of a Plunge Through North Dakota.

IT IS AN AVALANCHE OF DEATH

Some New Stories of the Woolly West The "Ole Mare" and the Cattle.

It was a bright morning, and the frosty iron screeched and roared be-neath us, when we swung out of the Red river valley and squared away westward for our long rush across North Dakota. We had left St. Paul at eight o'clock the night before by the Great Northern and had passed through a stormy inferno of cold. About mid-night we stopped for a few moments and heard a trainman inquire how cold and heard a trainman inquire how cold it was of some one at the station. "Forty degrees below zero," was the cheerful response.

But with pienty of blankets we had alept quite as comfortably as we could have slept in our own homes.

When we awoke at length and lifted our window shades the anowy plains were sparkling in the sunlight, the long



stubble of the last harvest showing here and there above the drifts. Now the fields looked as if a new sower had gone over them with diamond dust.

We are the last to turn out, and as soon as we have finished dressing a man comes hurrying in with the cheerful annonncement that "breakfast is now ready in the dining-car."

Whew! What a whirl of frost and frigid air in the vestibule of sleeper. It strikes the face like a dash of cold water, but after a moment we are comfortably seated at the breakfast table and the grateful aroma of coffee and beefsteak is around us. One gets a better meal on these northern railreads than anywhere else in the far west, not even excepting its so-called palatinal hotels. And the price is only seventy-five cents. One sits in a big wicker armchair at a table spread with linen as white as the snow and new allver. Our menn included fruit, ovsters, fish, beefstenk, venison stenk, lamb chops, fried, baked and hashed potatoes; eggs. toast, rolls, coffee and buckwheat

calces with country sausage.

When I went back to the smoking watchful care the present pages are room of our our three or four fellows sat ed in cor

pipes and cigars. 'I'll tell ye," said one of them, who proved to be a member of the state legislature on his way to Devil's Lake, "we get darned tired of this country every winter an' swear we'll leave it before another fall. But bym by the warm weather comes, an' before seed time is over it's melted all the cussin' out of us an' we don't have no time to think o' leavin' till after harvestin', an' then we're ready to swear it's the best country in the world."

This cold is hard on folks who have to be out in it," said a young man who proved to be a track superintendent. 'S enough to make a cast from pig squeal. None of the section men who work on the railroads in this country last more than four or five years. Most of them are big, hearty Irishmen when they come here, but they get weaker and weaker every year. I don't know why, but it seems to strain their works to keep their blood flowing in this cold air. Have you ever been out in it? Well, it cuts like a knife, sir, and you have to look out sharp to keep yer facfrom spilin'. I've got one man who's been on a section about fifty miles up



TACKING AGAINST THE WIND.

the line for four years. He was a strapping fellow when he first came, but the second winter he began to grow weak, an' he'll have to be carried h in a few days. He don't know what's the matter, but I do. It's the cold that's simply chilled the life out of him."

By this time the sun was buried in

great masses of cloud, and a piping gale from the north drove a of snow straight against us. North and south the prairies went recting off to the horizon like a white sea, and the hissing of the snow was like the swish of the apray in a nor easter. Not a bonse or a tree was visible at times throughout the rush of a hundred miles. Now and then a konely shack, looking like an ordinary Yankee pig pen, showed that it was still able to raise its head above the drifts.

Occasionally we saw great cords of snow piled close beside the tracks. They stop the blumed stuff and bold

it off the rails," said the trackman in describing the psychos of these snow structures.

We begin building 'em as soon at it has frozen hard enough. The anow to cut in hig square blocks, you see, like lee, and corded where the drift is most likely to some. First we raise a wai about four feet high by as many feet in width, then when the drift reaches the top of it we widen the foundation and rates the wall antil emetimes it is higher's the telegraph poles and as solid as a ledge of rock."

"Armethin's on the track," he are

inned. "Great Scott! He's playto" a tune with that whistie as holden or down to a stan still. Cuttie, probably. Helio! He's struck into a herd of 'esa, sare's yer horn. See 'esa? Grahl How

sare's yer toru. See 'em? Gould How the ole mare 'as thumped 'em."

Looking out of the window we saw half a dozen cattle that "the old mare" (as the trackman dubted the cagine) had flung into the drifts. Some wors standing on their heads, shoulder deep in the snow; others my balf buried, their feet pointing up at the sky.

"You soo," said the rullroad man, "these cattle are turned out to shift for themselves. Their feet got sore trainping over the mow. It's the crust that

ing over the snow. It's the crust that hurts 'em. But ye see the track's cinar, and when they strike it they think it's the road to tinaven."

"Don't you ever stop and try to drive them off?" I inquired.
"Dangerous!" he answered, shaking his head wisely. "Those cristees's make for a fellow an gare 'un to death 'n a minit. They sin't use to a man unless he's on a horse, an' if they see 'in 'round seems if they wanted to find out what's inside of 'im. Our engineers have stopped before now an' tried to drive 'em off with clubs but they were in a good bit of a hurry to git back on the ingyne. Them fortiters are giad t' see you, but they ain't over polite."

young fellow in high top bests and a young fellow in high top bests and a felt hat, who, they told me after he had left the train, was the most extensive sheep owner in Montana. "Cattle are fools, but sheep are just chunks of mutton with four legs and the breath of life but no brains in 'em. On a day like this they'll run with the wind 'til their had been and till the contraction." lungs give out an' then drop and pile lungs give out an' than drop and pile up like a mountain. Of course, the under ones are trampled to death, and the coyotes git the rest. I've known a flock of a thousand to kill itself in th'd way. We have to watch 'em, an' when the wind blows hard we drive 'em agin it, tackin' just as you would with a sail boat. Sometimes it takes all the dogs are offers on the ranch to keep 'em from an' riders on the ranch to keep 'em from

turnin' around, Shortly after noon the second day out our "old mare" shot through the gate of the Borkies. A hundred miles buck she had shaken the frost off her beels in a warm breeze from the south and the icicles on her mighty sides were dripping when we stopped to give her another lunch of coal. The gossip of the smoking-room had continued night



and day and much of it had been an warm with imaginative ferver that it rushed out of the ventuistors before it

could be taken down. "I hope this warm wind won't start the snow off these mountains," said the rallroad man as he lit a fresh cigar. "Just look at the model of that peak above us. If it should come down that long toboggen slide it won bury the track under fifty fathoms. Ever see a slide? No? Well, I saw one last week on another road. Twa'n bigger 'n a baseball when it started But it kept growing until finally it jumped over a precipios an' started a chunk of snow bigger 'n a barn, that came plunging down, sweeping the whole side of the mountain clean as this

"If the hand o' God had struck that train it couldn't have been more helpless. The flying mass of snow hurled it into the ravine as if it had been a baby's toy. Four men were buried under the slide. We found three of thom smothered to death not far below the surface. When we reached the fourth victim a thing happened I'll never for get to the day I die. He lay under the mathe, where he got just enough air to keep him alive. When we pulled him out the poor follow raised himself to his elbow, rubbed his eyes and said: Theys, I'm buried.' Then he fell back dead. The doctor said that we uncovered him too quick. If we had thrown assething over his face for an hour or two we might have saved him. You see, them slides pack so hard it takes a pickus to make any impression on 'em, an' if they cover a man he's gone for good. It's looky that the best railroads are at carefully protected and patrolled that there is practically very little danger

from Miden. It was rapidly growing dust when Powell, our good-natured giant of a porter, laid our luggage on the platform at Butte City. One mosts so many im-pudent, lany and rum-souled porters on the far western roads that I cannot help praising this man's careful attention to our comfort. The great camp to the mountains lay under a suffing cloud of sort and smoke. Though the sun was just set we had to grope our way to the street cars. It was as if the air and emoke of hades had burst out of some hole in the ground to overwhelm the city. The dogs in the streets were wheezing and panting. But half way up the mountain the lights are burning in countless shops and gumbling bonne and the miners are thronging in the nightly hamrds of fortune has gun, and even the pew come tenderfoot who stands watching the game will shortly furget how greatly this steam phere doth offend the lungs

DAVID WEIGHTER

Not Yet in the Scope When Mauritius was ewied to Great Britain in 1819 there was a gigrar turtle is a court of the artillery racks at Fort Louis which is still the although almost blind. It weighs three hundred and thirty pounds and stands two feet high when walking. Its shell is eight and one-half feet long and it can carry two even on its back with

handred years old. Mitter by a Victoria Stores

Thomas McMillen, proprietor of the Lower Benwood coal works, Bridge-pers, O. has been fatally bitten by a wickers stallion which he was hitching in his buggy. It enuglis him by the flesh on the shoulder, should him Hier a dog womid a rat, bit a piece two fronber to discourse out of his cheek, and transped him in the storage till be was mathie. His common live.